

In 10th spot was **Norway**, up from 13th place in 2009. Exports to Norway jumped 43.4 percent, or \$765 million, to \$2.5 billion. Gains were widespread among the leading products, but the bulk of the increase was in nickel (up \$616 million) and to a lesser extent in aluminum (up \$108 million).

Merchandise Imports

Canadian merchandise imports also rose in 2010, but at a slower pace than exports. Total imports were up 10.5 percent (\$38.2 billion) to \$403.3 billion. There was very little movement in the ranks of the top import suppliers to Canada between 2009 and 2010, with the first nine (the United States, China, Mexico, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, Korea, France and Italy) retaining their positions. There was, however, a change in the 10th place spot, with Taiwan displacing Algeria. The top ten import suppliers combined accounted for 80.7 percent of the total Canadian import market in 2010.

Accounting for just over half of all of Canada's imports (50.4 percent), the **United States** was Canada's largest supplier of foreign-produced products; this was down from a 51.2-percent share in 2009. Notwithstanding the decline in share, imports from the United States rose by \$16.4 billion (8.8 percent) to \$203.2 billion. Increased imports of automotive products led the advances, as imports of these products were up by \$7.2 billion. Trucks for transport of goods (up 25.0 percent), passenger cars (up 22.3 percent), and motor vehicle parts (up 21.7 percent) accounted for the bulk of the automotive import gains. Smaller gains were registered for mineral fuels and oils, iron and steel, and mechanical machinery and appliances (up \$1.6 billion each), and for plastics (up \$1.2 billion). Imports of aircraft and parts were trimmed by \$0.6 billion to limit the gains.

China was Canada's second-largest merchandise import supplier. At 12.1 percent, the growth in imports from China was slightly above the overall average, and China increased its share of the Canadian import market from 10.9 percent in 2009 to 11.0 percent in 2010. Imports from China rose by \$4.8 billion to reach almost \$44.5 billion last year. Mechanical machinery and appliances (up \$1.6 billion) and electrical machinery and equipment (up \$1.5 billion) accounted for about two thirds of the overall gain. Computer-related equipment and printing machinery led the gains within the former category, while telephone sets and transistors and diodes led the advances in the latter category.

Mexico was in third place, increasing its market share by a full percentage point between 2009 and 2010, rising to a 5.5-percent market share on the strength of a 33.7-percent (or \$5.6 billion) increase in shipments to Canada. More than 60 percent of the gains came from motor vehicles (mostly trucks and passenger vehicles) and electrical machinery and equipment (in particular telephone equipment and parts). Mechanical machinery and appliances and mineral fuels and oils accounted for about half of the remaining gains.

Imports from **Japan**, Canada's fourth-largest source, were up \$1.1 billion (8.8 percent) to \$13.4 billion in 2010. Automotive products (mainly parts and passenger vehicles) and mechanical machinery and appliances (led by bulldozers, graders, scrapers, etc. and piston engines) accounted for roughly 60 percent of the overall gains.

Imports from **Germany**, Canada's fifth-largest supplier of imports in 2010, advanced \$0.6 billion (5.9 percent) to \$11.4 billion. Automotive products accounted for the gains, expanding by \$0.7 billion. Increased imports of passenger cars largely accounted for the increase in automotive products.